3/28/86 S1527-3

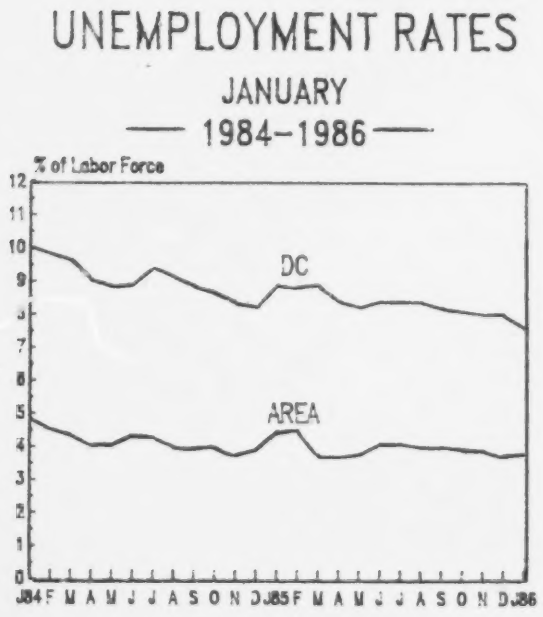
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JANUARY 1986 MARCH 21, 1986

D.C. Unemployment 7.6% - -Lowest January Rate in Ten Years



January, contributing to a seasonal increase in the District's jobless rate in January. Between December, 1985 and January, 1986, though, total unemployment in the District declined from 25,900 to 24,000. Since July, 1985, unemployment among District residents has fallen by 4,600. As expected, the number of City residents holding jobs fell between December, 1985 and January, 1986 from 297,900 to 291,000. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 6.7 percent in December, 1985 to 7.3 percent in January, 1986.

Just as the District's employment situation ended on a positive note in 1985, the employment situation of District residents showed marked improvement in January, 1986 compared to year ago

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

As a result of an unexpected decline in unemployment, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.0 percent in December, 1985 to 7.6 percent in January, 1986. Historically, unemployment has increased between December and

Job Service . . .

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
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- Occupational

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
January 1986 a/

	January b/ 1986	December c/ 1985	January 1985	December 1984	Net Change From December 1985	Net Change From January 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	315,000	323,700	317,700	320,800	-8,700	- 2,700
Total Employment	291,000	297,900	289,600	294,500	-6,900	1,400
Total Unemployment	24,000	25,900	28,100	26,300	-1,900	- 4,100
Unemployment Rate d/	7.6	8.0	8.9	8.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,972,000	2,022,800	1,925,600	N/A	-50,800	46,400
Total Employment	1,896,400	1,948,300	1,841,400	N/A	-51,900	55,000
Total Unemployment	75,600	74,500	84,200	N/A	1,100	-8,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.7	4.4	N/A	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,657,000	1,699,100	1,607,900	N/A	-42,100	49,100
Total Employment	1,605,400	1,650,400	1,551,800	N/A	-45,000	53,600
Total Unemployment	51,600	48,600	56,100	N/A	3,000	-4,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	2.9	3.5	N/A	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

N/A - Not Available

estimates. Since January, 1985, the City's jobless rate has declined 1.3 percentage points (8.9 percent to 7.6 percent). Contributing to this decline in the District's jobless rate, over the year, was a modest gain in employment (1,400) and a significant decline in total joblessness (4,100). The 7.6 percent jobless rate in January, 1986 is the lowest January jobless rate in the District since before the 1980 and 1981-1982 recessions. The previous January low was in 1975, when the January jobless rate was 6.6 percent. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian jobless rate declined from 8.0 percent in January, 1985 to 7.3 percent in January, 1986.

THE DISTRICT'S ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBLESS RATE DECLINES IN 1985

After 38 months into the national economic recovery, District resident employment continues to show strong gains. Between 1984 and 1985 District resident employment increased 1.03 percent. Since bottoming out in 1982 at 275,000, resident employment in the City has increased by 20,000. This represents an unprecedented third consecutive year of resident employment growth for ihe District.

As the number of City residents holding jobs rose between 1984 and 1985, the number of unemployed City residents has declined. Total joblessness in the District declined from 29,000 in 1984 to 27,000 in 1985. The 1985 level of unemployment is 10,000 below the peak level of 37,000 in 1983.

As a result of increased employment and lower unemployment, the jobless rate dropped over the year. The jobless rate declined from 9.0 percent in 1984 to 8.4 percent in 1985. Between 1984 and 1985, the annual average jobless rate also declined in thirty-one states. The annual average jobless rate, though, rose in eighteen states. One state's jobless rate remained constant over the year.

Given the modest forecasts of economic growth for the Metro Area in 1986, the District's employment situation should continue to show modest improvements during the year.

In this issue of the Area Labor Summary, we have included revised labor force statistics for the District of Columbia for 1984 and 1985.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan. a/ 1986	Dec. b/ 1985	Jan. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.6	8.0	8.9
Alexandria City	5.0	4.6	5.6
Fairfax City	3.0	3.2	4.9
Falls Church City	4.4	4.8	5.5
Manassas City	3.6	3.1	4.0
Manassas Park City	2.1	1.6	1.9
Arlington County	4.1	4.0	4.6
Fairfax County	3.0	2.9	3.0
Prince William County	2.8	2.4	3.1
Loudoun County	2.8	2.5	2.9
Stafford County	3.3	2.9	3.4
Montgomery County	2.4	2.3	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.0	3.6
Frederick County	4.3	2.4	5.6
Calvert County	3.9	2.9	5.0
Charles County	2.4	3.2	2.9

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of seasonal layoffs, primarily in Retail Trade and Services, the Washington, D.C. MSA and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. In the Area, the unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.7 percent in December, 1985 to 3.8 percent in January, 1986. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.9 percent in December, 1985 to 3.1 percent in January, 1986. Corresponding to the drop in industry employment over the month, Area resident employment dropped by 51,900 to 1,896,400 in January and Suburban resident employment dropped by 45,000 to 1,605,400 in January. Rising unemploy-

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia 1/
1984

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	312,500	281,400	31,200	10.0
February	312,600	282,000	30,700	9.8
March	313,900	283,700	30,200	9.6
April	314,200	286,100	28,200	9.0
May	316,400	288,500	27,900	8.8
June	320,200	291,600	28,600	8.9
July	339,900	308,000	31,800	9.4
August	338,800	307,900	30,900	9.1
September	320,000	291,900	28,100	8.8
October	321,800	294,200	27,600	8.6
November	320,900	294,200	26,700	8.3
December	320,800	294,500	26,300	8.2
Annual Averages	321,000	292,000	29,000	9.0

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1984 and 1985.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia 1/
1985

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	317,700	289,600	28,100	8.9
February	316,100	288,400	27,700	8.8
March	317,600	289,400	28,200	8.9
April	314,000	287,700	26,300	8.4
May	315,600	289,600	26,000	8.2
June	319,700	292,600	26,700	8.4
July	338,900	310,300	28,600	8.4
August	338,100	309,700	28,400	8.4
September	318,800	292,500	26,300	8.2
October	321,300	295,300	26,000	8.1
November	322,600	296,800	25,800	8.0
December	323,700	297,900	25,900	8.0
Annual Averages	322,000	295,000	27,000	8.4

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the the published and benchmarked series for 1985 for the District of Columbia were the same, 9.4 percent.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

ment also contributed to the over the month increases in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates. In the Area, total unemployment stood at 75,600 in January, 1986; 1,100 more unemployed than in the previous month. The number of Suburban residents without jobs rose by 3,000 over the month--totalling 51,600 in January, 1986.

Compared to year ago estimates (January, 1985 to January, 1986) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents continue to show strong improvement. Over the year, the number of Area and Suburban residents with jobs have increased by 2.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, compared to a 2.5 percent increase for the Nation as a whole. As a result of this growth, there are now 53,300 more employed Area residents and 51,900 more employed Suburban residents than a year ago. Similarly, Area and Suburban joblessness continues its downward trend. Between January, 1985 and January, 1986, Area joblessness fell by 10.2 percent (8,600) and Suburban joblessness fell by 8.0 percent (4,500); this compares to a 7.2 percent decline in total joblessness for the Nation. As a result of the significant gain in employment and sharp decline in joblessness, in both the Area and Suburbs, their jobless rates dropped 0.6 percentage point and 0.4 percentage point, respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,335 in January, 1986--up 409 from December, 1985. In January, 1986, 55.4 percent of all UI recipients were males, with service workers comprising 27.1 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 8.9 weeks for all claimants in January, down 0.3 weeks from the previous month.

Since January, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,609. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 8.7 weeks in Janaury, 1985 to 8.9 weeks in January, 1986. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
January 1986

	Jan. 1986 b/	Dec. 1985 c/	Jan. 1985
Total	10,335	9,926	11,944
Sex			
Male	5,729	5,222	6,401
Female	4,606	4,704	5,543
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,126	2,384	2,606
Clerical & Sales	2,365	2,533	2,846
Service	2,797	2,538	2,636
Farm, Fish, Forest	100	61	116
Processing	48	41	54
Machine Trade	155	147	158
Benchwork	85	75	82
Structural	1,523	1,185	1,293
Misc. & INA	1,136	962	2,153

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
January 1986

Duration and Sex	Jan. 1986 b/	Dec. 1985 c/	Jan. 1985
Total	10,335	9,926	11,944
1-2 Weeks	1,791	1,544	2,702
3-4 Weeks	1,677	1,103	1,365
5-14 Weeks	3,888	3,993	4,594
15-26 Weeks	2,979	3,286	3,283
Median Duration			
All Claimants	8.9	10.2	8.7
Males	8.3	9.8	8.1
Females	9.7	10.7	9.4

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

Job Bank
• A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

MARION BARRY, JR. MAYOR

A Thank You to the Business Community of Washington, D.C.

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004

February 14, 1986

Dear Friends:

One of the highest priorities of my administration has been to ensure that we provide employment opportunities for District youth. The 186 businesses listed on this page shared that priority by pledging at least one summer job last year.

Accordingly, on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia and the hundreds of teenagers that were employed by your firms, I welcome the opportunity to thank you for accepting my challenge to provide a summer job for a city youth. Clearly, your efforts afforded youth the opportunity to develop a realistic perception of themselves and the world of work. In that regard, the significance of your support in this partnership cannot be overstated.

It is the concern, commitment and sense of public responsibility of employers like you that make Washington, D.C. a great place to live and work.

Thank you again and I look forward to your continued support in my efforts to prepare today's youth for tomorrow's future.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

423 Florida Avenue, Inc
A.B.C. Salvage
A.C.S., Inc.
A.L. Nelson & Associates
Alpha-Beta Furniture Company
Alert Security System, Inc
Amalgamated Transit Union
Amtelhil Corporation
American Immigration Lawyers Association
American Petroleum Institute
American Security Bank
Arrow General Inc
Arthur Treacher's Fish & Chips
Arthur Young & Association
Attorney Bernard Dary
Avalon, Inc

Bacon
Bank of Commerce
Banker's Mutual, Inc
Beauty Supply Discount Mart
Beverage Industry Recycling Program
Big, Inc
Bob's Famous Ice Cream
Bonds, Walker & Associates
Boudin Kang, Inc
Bryant & Bryant Associates

Camp Letts
Capitol Hill Car Park
Capitol Hill Super Market
Carriage Hill Arlington
Cavalier Man's Shop
C.C. Johnson & Associates
C.G. Eastbrook, Inc
Channel Square Apartments
Charles H. Tompkins Company
Chevy Chase Club
Christopher Smith
Clair Nichael & Company
Claude Rose & Associates
Connor Shoes
Consumer United Insurance
Contemporary Suppliers
Co-op America
Covington & Burling

Data Resources
DataCom Systems Corporation
D.C. Board of Elections & Ethics
D.C. Convention Center
D.C. Lottery Board
Delaware & Hampton
Delta Air Lines
Denver Keller
Devereaux & Pennell, Architect Planners, P.C.
Donald Clark Association
Dr. Jeffery Glassman
DRA's Association
Dr. J.J. Goldwin
Dr. Richard Sterling
Duggan's United International, Inc

Eagle Maintenance Service, Inc
East Coast Newspaper Company
Edison Parking
E.L. Frederick Construction Company
Evaluation Technologies
Evelyn Dinn, Inc
Executives Office of National Securities

Fannie Mae
Federal Trade Commission Attorney General's Office
Firemen's Insurance
Flagship Restaurant

Government Employees Insurance Company (GEICO)
Giant Foods
Girl Scouts, General Council
Glass Installers, Inc
Good Food Service
Good Humor

H & E Management Association, LTD
Han Mezaros
Howrey Economics Reading Room
Hood Pest Control Center

Ideal Electronics Security Company
Industrial Bank of Washington
Inter-City Mortgage

J & K Distributor
JAPA, Inc
James C. Jones Builders
Jessamy, Doug & Fort
J.P. Scott & Son, Inc
J.W. Marriott Hotel

Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Kimberly Industries
Kolbe Associates, Inc
Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Kimberly Industries
Kolbe Associates, Inc

Lance Bryers Company
Lauren Weil Arts, Inc
Legal Personnel, Inc
La'Saugeb Restaurant
Life Underwriters Training Council
Linowes & Blocher
Little Tavern Restaurant
Local 25 Dental Lab
Lynn-Phil Construction Company

Magruder's
Maha Jr. & Associates, Inc
Manhattan Realty
Mankey Taylor Associates
Marriott Corporation (Roy Rogers)
Martha Lewey & Association
Massey Enterprises
Mayor Andrew Young
MCI
McCushion's Inn
McDevitte & Street
McDonalds
McGuffy Enterprises
Meridian Roofing & Construction Company
Mo. Sandidge, Inc
Motor Power Industries
Mr. Kelley (Odd Jobs)
Mrs. A. Cooper (Odd Jobs)

National Alliance of Business
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs
National Bank of Commerce
National Bank of Washington
National Education Association
National Home Builders Association
National Theater
Neurodiagnostic Association, P.C.

Offenbacher Pest Management, Inc
Oliver T. Carr
One Washington Circle Hotel
Opportunity Concrete Company
Opportunity Funding Corporation
Oriental Corporation

Pest, Maresca & Mitchell
Peoples Drug
Pepco
Pe Fritts Restaurant
Popeyes
Prudential Insurance Company

Quality Care
Quadrangle Development Corporation

Raleigh's Mens Stores
Randy's Carpet Company, Inc
Reeve's Bakery
Ritter Marina, Inc
Riggs Bank
Ritz Carmens Centers
Rivera Company, Inc
Ruthie Winona Interior Decorators

Safeway
Saul & Company, Electric
Sears
Sensley-Bantsons Developers
Shawny Peng & Associates, Inc
Shaw Auto Repair
Sibley Memorial Hospital

Signal Construction Corporation
Sonya Contractors
Southern Installations, Inc
S.R. Management
S.S. Taylor & Associates
Steen, Shoerstek & O'Hare
Stocks Construction
Superior Beverages
Swartz Woods & Miller
Symbiral Foundation

Tariff Resources, Inc
The Food & Drug Law Institute
The Washington Post
The World Bank
Thomas C. Fuffy, Inc
Tourmobile
Trailways Bus Company
Travel, Inc
Trenton Park Apartments
Tri Continental Industry, Inc
T.S. Information Systems

Vicki Wenger Interiors
V.S.E. Corporation

Weaver's Hardware
Williams Systems
Woodward & Lothrop
World Airways
Wright Maintenance Company

Zayre Corporation

Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, Curtis McClinton, Jr.

JOB SERVICE

Department of Employment Services, Floyd S. Goff, Acting Director

Government of the District of Columbia

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

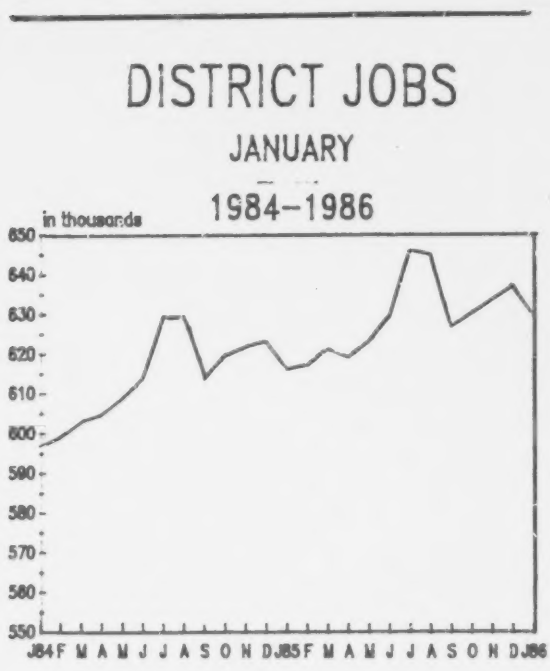
(in thousands)

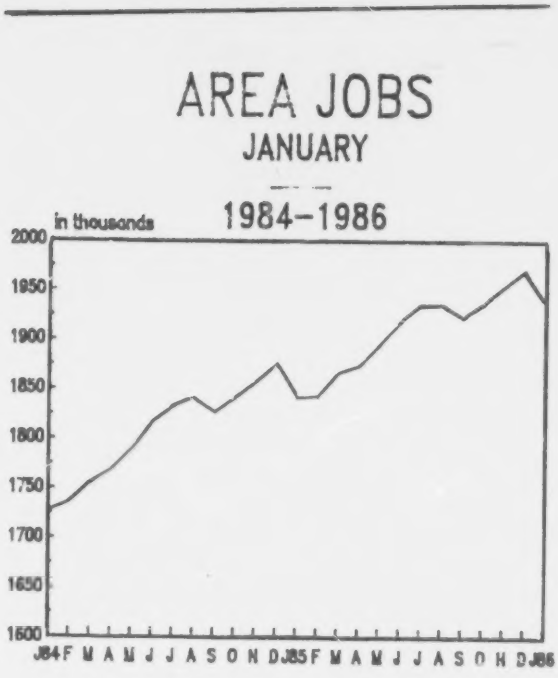
INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1986	December b/ 1985	January 1985	January a/ 1986	December b/ 1985	January 1985
TOTAL	629.5	637.5	616.2	1,937.7	1,970.0	1,841.7
Total Private Sector	367.7	376.8	356.2	1,377.6	1,408.0	1,292.2
Manufacturing	14.0	15.2	14.5	82.2	83.8	79.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	40.5	38.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.4	21.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.7	14.7	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.4	43.3	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.9	12.0	11.4	30.9	31.5	29.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.3	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
Construction	12.1	13.0	13.5	111.6	116.5	99.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.7	25.6	25.6	87.1	88.8	84.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.9	37.0	34.5
All Transportation	8.6	8.8	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.1	16.8	16.6	46.4	46.9	45.2
Trade	64.2	66.6	61.4	391.6	406.0	367.6
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.2	72.1	72.5	68.0
Retail	54.9	57.3	52.2	319.6	333.5	299.6
General Merchandise	5.3	5.4	5.0	41.3	45.6	37.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	43.1	40.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.1	34.6	33.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.8	25.5	22.9
Eating and Drinking Places	26.6	27.7	25.1	101.6	104.5	95.3
All Other Retail	23.1	24.2	22.1	75.6	80.3	70.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.3	35.1	34.2	108.7	110.4	102.9
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.0	20.7	21.0	20.4
All Other	27.2	27.9	27.2	87.9	89.4	82.5
Services	218.4	221.2	206.7	595.3	601.2	556.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.0	13.5	11.9	29.5	30.7	26.9
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.0	23.6	23.6	22.0
Business Services	47.2	47.6	42.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.2	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.7	21.5	20.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	30.2	28.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.0	74.1	69.2	542.2	546.9	507.9
Government	261.7	260.9	260.0	560.1	562.0	549.5
Federal Government	211.9	210.9	211.8	358.9	358.2	357.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	201.2	203.8	192.0
D.C. Government	44.7	45.1	43.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	4.9	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.





JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

As expected, the number of jobs in the District declined over the month (December, 1985 to January, 1986), by 8,000 reflecting primarily seasonal layoffs of temporary workers hired during the Christmas shopping season. In the private sector, every industry posted declines over the month. The largest absolute declines occurred in Services (2,800 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,400 jobs). Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both experienced a decrease of 900 jobs followed by Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with a loss of 800 jobs. In the public sector, an increase in the number of Federal Government jobs (1,000) was partially offset by a decrease of 400 D.C. Government jobs.

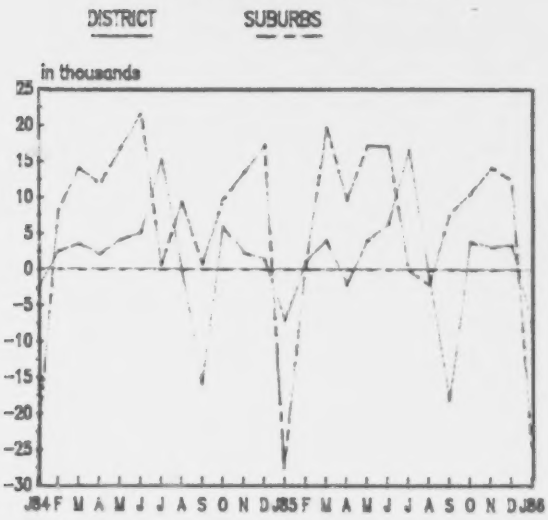
The number of jobs in the District rose by 13,300 over the year (January, 1986 compared to January, 1985)--an increase of 2.2 percent. The private sector accounted for eighty-six percent of the over-the-year growth. Private sector growth was most pronounced in the Services industry with 11,700 new jobs. This industry alone accounted for eighty-eight percent of total job growth over the year. (Business services accounted for 39.3 percent of the growth in Services or 4,600 jobs.) Wholesale /Retail Trade (2,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100 jobs) were the only other industries to contribute to the increase in employment.

Gains in the public sector (1,700 jobs) were dominated by the D.C. Government (1,500 jobs) which contributed eighty-eight percent of the increase. The Federal Government experienced a slight growth of 100 jobs over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Between December, 1985 and Janaury, 1986, the number of Suburban jobs declined by 24,300 -- a decrease of 1.8 percent, reflecting primarily a seasonal downturn. The number of private sector jobs dropped by 21,300 over the month. As expected, Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,000 jobs) led all losses followed

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS JANUARY 1984–1986



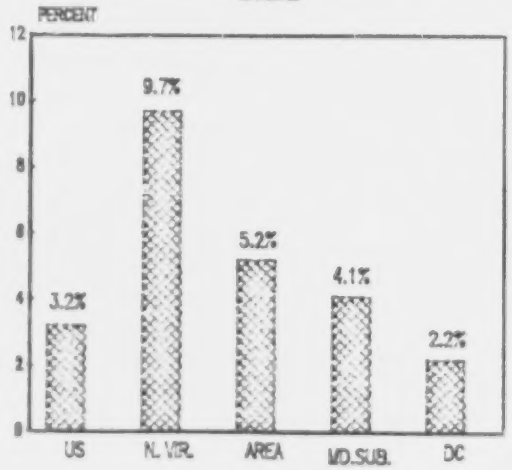
by Construction (4,000 jobs) and Services (3,100 jobs). Gains and losses in other private sector industries were low to moderate. Public sector growth declined over the month by 2,700 jobs. Federal Government decreased by 0.2 percent, while State and Local Government (2,400 jobs) contributed eighty-nine percent to this negative growth. The decline was seasonal, primarily due to layoffs between semesters at public and community colleges, although there was some hiring by city and county governments.

Compared to January of last year, the number of Suburban jobs rose from 1,225,500 to 1,308,200 -- a net gain of 82,700 jobs. Eighty-nine percent of those jobs were in the private sector. As expected, eighty-three percent of the private sector gains occurred in Services (26,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (21,200 jobs), and Construction (13,100 jobs). Public sector gains (8,900 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

A 1.6 percent decline in the number of Metropolitan Area jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986 was attributed primarily to seasonal declines. A private sector loss of 30,400 jobs combined with a public sector decline of 1,900 jobs resulted in a decline of 32,300 Area jobs over the month. In the private sector, Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with a loss of 14,400 jobs, followed by Services (5,900 jobs) and Construction (4,900 jobs). Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, and Transporation, Communications and Public Utilities both experienced a decrease of 1,700 jobs. Seventy percent of this negative growth in the private sector occurred in the Suburbs (21,300 jobs). In the public sector, a gain of 700 Federal Government jobs was more than offset by a loss of 2,600 State and Local Government jobs. Ninety-two percent of that decline occurred in suburban jurisdictions, reflecting a seasonal decline in public education associated with the end of the fall term.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS JANUARY 1985–1986



Over the year, however, the number of Area jobs rose by 96,000 (January, 1985 compared to January, 1986)--an increase of 5.2 percent. Eighty-nine percent of this growth occurred in the private sector (85,400 jobs). Eighty-seven percent of those jobs were suburban. Job growth was greatest in Services (38,400 jobs) followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (24,00 jobs). In the trade sector Retail Trade accounted for eighty-three percent of the growth. Construction employment increased by 11,700 jobs over the year. Public sector gains (10,600 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government with 9,200 jobs.

LMI-TID-BIT

☆☆☆☆☆

10 YEAR JOB GROWTH IN THE WASHINGTON AREA'S INNER CORE

Recently, the LMIR Division in cooperation with it's counterparts in the states of Maryland and Virginia completed a special research project to measure job growth, between 1974 and 1984, in the Washington Area's inner core i.e., Fairfax, Arlington, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties, plus Alexandria and the District. The data base used for this analysis (ES-202) only includes jobs covered by unemployment compensation laws of the District, Maryland, and Virginia - not all jobs. This data base covers, however, the vast majority of jobs.

Clearly, Fairfax County was the growth leader, more than doubling its job base in the ten-year period by some 135,000 new jobs. Montgomery County did almost as well, adding over 100,000 new jobs, but because it had a larger job base in 1974 its rate of growth was about half that in Fairfax County. Similarly, Prince Georges County added about half as many jobs (approximately 50,000) as Montgomery County, producing a growth rate also about half its Maryland neighbor. Across the Potomac, Arlington County created about half the number of jobs as Prince Georges County.

During the study period, the District added the fewest number of new jobs of any of the selected areas, including the city of Alexandria. Still, it maintained its position as the largest provider of jobs. Other studies by the LMIR Division show that the District was severely impacted by the loss of over 20,000 Federal jobs between 1980 and 1983. If Federal employment had remained constant, the District would have added about 34,000 new jobs.

"Helping People Help Themselves"

JOB GROWTH IN THE WASHINGTON AREA'S INNER-JURISDICTIONS
1974 TO 1984

	1974	1984	GROWTH TOTAL	RATE ANNUAL
FAIRFAX CO.	123,161	258,270	135,109	11.0%
MONGOMERY CO.*.....	191,213	299,025	107,812	5.6%
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.*	135,428	186,672	51,244	3.8%
ALEXANDRIA	46,598	61,798	15,200	3.3%
ARLINGTON CO.	109,370	137,295	27,925	2.6%
THE DISTRICT	578,526	592,553	14,027	0.2%
TOTAL....	1,184,296	1,535,613	351,317	3.0%

SOURCE: Total Covered Employment from the Employment, Wages and Contributions (ES-202) Series.
* Excludes state & local government, which was not covered in Maryland in 1974.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: HOTELS

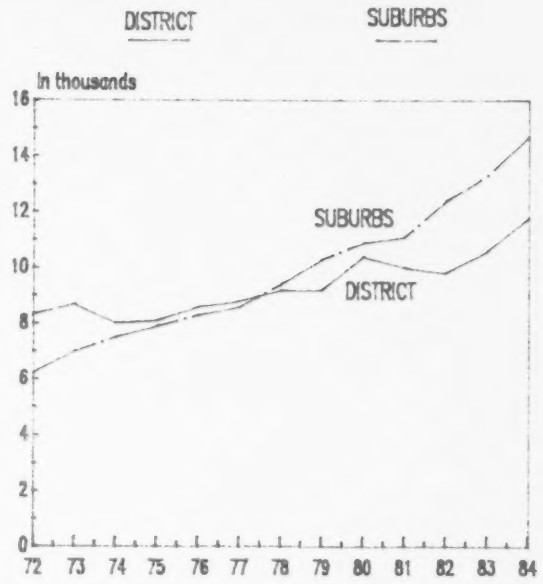
☆☆☆☆☆

Over the past several years, the construction of new hotels in the Washington area has been rather exuberant, but what impact has this expansion had on employment? This profile examines the job impact of the Hotel industry over both the long and the short run.

Although hotels are a highly visible part of our industrial base, they make a rather small contribution to the area's total job base--in 1984 contributing only 1.5 percent of all area jobs, 1.2 percent of suburban jobs, and 1.9 percent of District jobs.

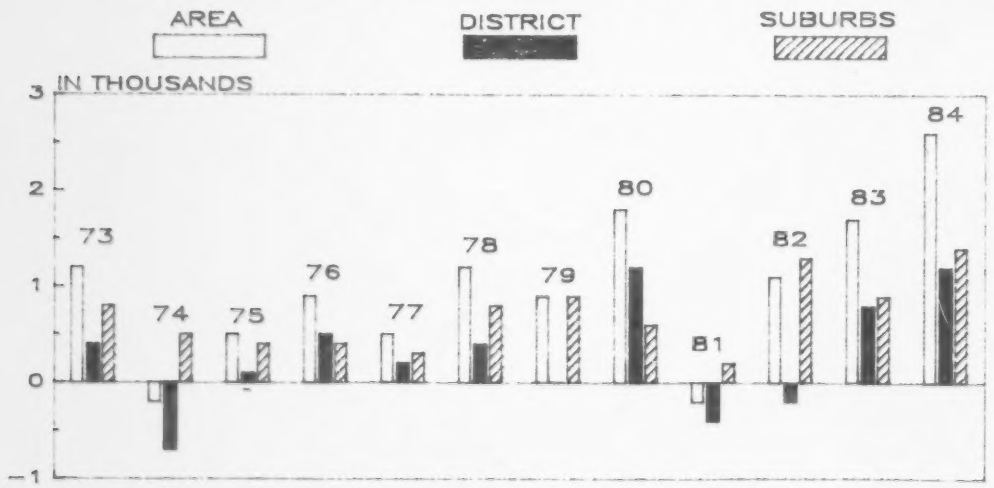
The Department as a part of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program began tracking hotel jobs in 1972. Over this 12 year period the hotel industry has added 12,000 new Washington Area jobs. Seven of every 10 new hotel jobs are in the suburbs where the 12 year hotel employment growth was 137 percent, or a net of 8,500 new jobs. The suburban growth rate of 11.4 percent a year was about twice as rapid as the growth rate for all suburban employment. (Over the 12 year period, the suburbs added 496,600 jobs, a growth of 72 percent or 6 percent per year).

HOTEL JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND SUBURBS
1972–1984



In the District, hotel jobs increased 42 percent or about 3.5 percent a year--an annual rate of about three quarters that

ANNUAL CHANGE IN HOTEL JOBS IN THE AREA,
THE DISTRICT & SUBURBS: 1973–1984



of the suburbs. Hotels added a total of 3,500 new jobs to the District's job market or about 9 percent of the 40,000 new District jobs emerging in the past twelve years.

Most of the hotel growth, especially in the District, has taken place in the past four years. Between 1980 and 1984, District hotels have added 2,600 jobs or about 75 percent of all the new hotels jobs created in the District in the past 12 years. In contrast, about one of every two suburban hotel jobs have been created in the past four years. In the city and its suburbs, nearly 60 percent of the growth in hotel employment occurred during the first four years of the 1980's.

HOTEL JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND THE SUBURBS: 1972-84
(in thousands)

Years	Area	DC	Suburbs
1972	14.5	8.3	6.2
1973	15.7	8.7	7.0
1974	15.5	8.0	7.5
1975	16.0	8.1	7.9
1976	16.9	8.6	8.3
1977	17.4	8.8	8.6
1978*	18.6	9.2	9.4
1979	19.5	9.2	10.3
1980	21.3	10.4	10.9
1981	21.1	10.0	11.1
1982	22.2	9.8	12.4
1983	23.9	10.6	13.3
1984	26.5	11.8	14.7
Change	12.0	3.5	8.5
% Change	82.8%	42.2%	137.1%
Annual Change	6.9%	3.5%	11.4%

Source: Wage and Salary Employment.
* 1978-1984 expanded definition of of the Washington Area.

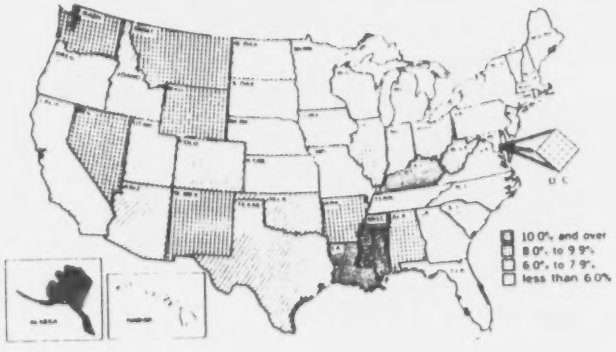
Interestingly, only in the District has hotel employment been impacted by national recessions (in 1973, for example, and 1981-82). On the other hand, suburban hotel employment has shown twelve consecutive years of positive growth. Clearly, while the Hotel industry only produces a small proportion of the area jobs, it has been a major growth industry. With still more major hotels, such as the Willard, Park Hyatt, Grand Hyatt, Westin and Ramada Renaissance, still to come on line, the Hotel industry is still on track to add to the areas job base. Some commentators have, however, noted a possible over-supply of new hotel rooms in the Area and have predicted very strong competition in the industry. Thus, it will be necessary to closely monitor the impact of expansion and competition on hotel employment over the next several years.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate was down from November, 1985, 3.9 percent to 3.8, the twentieth lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.2 percent, up from 3.1 percent posted in November. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.3 percent unemployment rate. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminiary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the 14th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down three notches from November, when it registered the 11th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was up from 5.4 percent in November. Maryland's rate was unchanged at 4.5 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 44th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Five states, West Virginia (12.4 percent), Louisiana (11.5 percent), Kentucky (10.4 percent), Alaska (10.3 percent), and Mississippi (10.0 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.6 percent. Of the 25 states reporting over-the-year declines in their jobless rates for December, nine had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. Over the year, twenty-two states reported higher unemployment rates with the largest increases registered in Wyoming (2.7 percentage points) and Arizona (2.1 percentage points). Four states posted no change in their over-the-year jobless rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the twelfth highest jobless rate at 8.0 percent in December, 1985. This was down three notches from November. The average unemployment rate for all 25 cities was 8.2 percent in December, 1985. Of the 25 selected cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates, 5 recorded higher rates, and one (Dayton) was unchanged over the year.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.7 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.3 percent) had the lowest rate for the sixth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 6.2 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	December 1985	December 1984
1. Gary, IN	17.7	23.9
2. Cleveland, OH	11.6	13.2
3. Newark, NJ	10.6	11.3
4. New Orleans, LA	10.5	9.5
5. Dayton, OH	10.4	10.4
6. Detroit, MI	9.4	12.8
7. Buffalo, NY	9.3	10.4
8. Chicago, IL	8.5	8.6
9. Miami, FL	8.4	9.6
10. Birmingham, AL	8.2	11.3
11. Cincinnati, OH	8.2	9.3
12. **District of Columbia**	**8.0**	**8.3**
13. Pittsburgh, PA	7.7	7.2
14. St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.6
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.5	7.6
16. Houston, TX	7.2	6.4
17. New York, NY	7.1	7.9
18. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.0
19. Atlanta, GA	6.7	6.4
20. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	6.8
21. Columbus, OH	6.3	7.0
22. Los Angeles, CA	6.1	7.9
23. Philadelphia, PA	5.9	6.1
24. Dallas, TX	5.0	3.8
25. Boston, MA	4.3	4.4

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JOBS

"BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR JOBS"

MAYOR BARRY AND ARLINGTON, ALEXANDRIA EMPLOYERS MEET ABOUT SUBURBAN JOBS

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. and officials from the D.C. Department of Employment Services met February 6th with Alexandria Mayor

Resolution of Agreement

WHEREAS, on June 11, 1985, the District of Columbia Mayor, Marion Barry, Jr. proposed a Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation to make suburban jobs in areas of labor shortages more accessible to residents of areas in the region having high unemployment;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments endorsed the concept of the Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation at their meeting of July 10, 1985;

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Plan is to assist suburban employers in the Washington Metropolitan Area in meeting critical labor shortages;

WHEREAS, recruitment, screening and referral of the most highly qualified candidates for area employers will be provided by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, and by other participating jurisdictions having high labor availability rates, at no cost; supportive services such as transportation and child care will be worked out cooperatively with employers, as will customized training to prospective workers, where needed;

WHEREAS, to coordinate our regional efforts, there will be established a new Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council comprised of the Chief Local Elected Officials and their designees, representatives of chambers of commerce, the Greater Washington Board of Trade, major area employers, the Council of Governments, the Washington Urban League, and the Washington Metropolitan Labor Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Chief Elected Officials of the Washington Metropolitan Area jurisdictions will work cooperatively with their local employers in identifying employment opportunities within their respective jurisdictions, and list those opportunities with the employment services agencies in Area jurisdictions having high unemployment;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, as an initial step in executing this cooperative effort, leaders in each Washington Area jurisdiction that is experiencing labor shortages will invite major employers within the jurisdiction to join together in a meeting or series of meetings with top elected officials of the jurisdictions having high unemployment, for purposes of identifying ways to meet the employment needs of the employers.

Signed on this Sixth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Five.

Charles W. Gilchrest
Jorge T. Snyder, Jr.
Cecil W. DeLong

James P. Moore
Frank R. Fife
John D. Milliken

James P. Moran, Mary Margaret Whipple, the Chairperson of the Arlington County Board of Supervisors, and major employers and officials from both jurisdiction to discuss Mayor Barry's Seven Point Plan to link the District's unemployed with suburban jobs opportunities.

The breakfast meeting at the Hyatt Regency in Crystal City, was the third in a series of briefings Mayor Barry has held with employers in the region to encourage support for his cooperative employment plan. The plan is being implemented by the D.C. Department of Employment Services in conjunction with the newly-created Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council.

The meeting was co-hosted by the City of Alexandria, the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, the Alexandria/Arlington Private Industry Council, and Arlington County. Approximately 75 leading employers from both jurisdicitons attended.

Mayor Barry said:

"We want employers in Arlington and Alexandria to know that they do not have to go outside of this region to find qualified, experienced workers. More than 20,000 experienced job seekers are registered with the Deparment of Employment Services as sales representatives, retail clerks, service workers, craftspersons and laborers. We have the labor force to meet the suburban employers' needs."

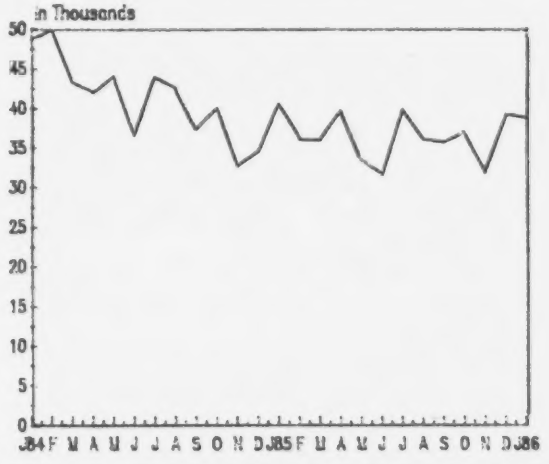
Last October, Mayor Barry met separately with leading employers from Montgomery and Fairfax Counties about the regional jobs plan.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in January, 1986. This amount was virtually the same as the outlay in last month and in January of last year. The primary difference is that the number of weeks compensated was less in January, 1986 than either of the previous periods. There were 39,200 and 40,600 weeks compensated in December and January, 1985, respectively; whereas in January, 1986, 38,700 weeks of joblessness were compensated. January, 1986 ushered in the period when the maximum weekly benefit rose from $206 to $250. Consequently, the average weekly benefit payment rose to $151, and is the principal reason for the total level of the outlay. The maximum benefit had been capped at $206 since 1982.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS
JANUARY
1984-1986



The number of initial claims, at 4,900 in January, eclipsed December, 1985 by

35 percent, and is the highest monthly level on record since January, 1983. In addition to the quarterly change-of-base period surge of claimants, the level was swelled by the advent of a higher maximum weekly benefit amount period, and continued layoffs in the printing industry.

The highest average weekly payment ($173) was made in the Ex-Servicepersons Program, and was closely followed by the Federal Program, where the amount was $172. The State UI Program paid an average $149 per week, and as the largest of the three programs, significantly influenced the overall $151 weekly average. The effects of the higher maximum will be reflected more in the average of the weekly benefit amount as time progresses and more of the claimants in the pool fall within the effective date of the new maximum.

There were 11,500 beneficiaries in the program in January, compared to 10,300 in December, 1985 and 11,100 in January of last year. Of the beneficiaries on record in January, 2,800 were first time recipients. This was the highest number of first payees since July, 1984, and was 38 percent above December, 1985.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of Januray, 1986 decreased $17.79. Average weekly hours were down 1.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings, however, rose .07¢ an hour.

The only industry to show an increase for the month of January was All Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly earnings were up $49.56, as weekly hours increased 2.5 hours. The Average Hourly Earnings rose .69¢ an hour. The significant increase was due to overtime being worked.

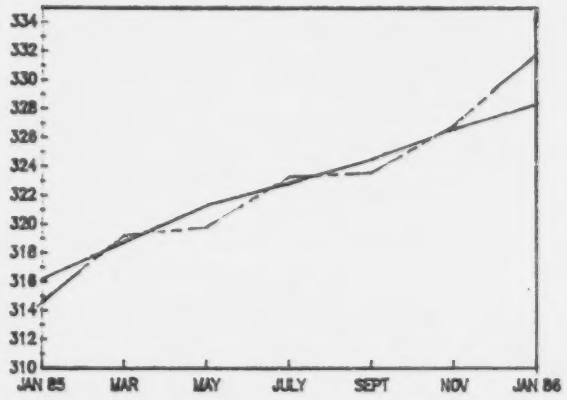
The largest over-all decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass Products. Weekly earnings dropped $27.10. Average weekly hours were down 2.7 hours. Hourly earnings decreased .08¢ an hour. The drop was due to less overtime being worked.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.3 percent to 331.1 (1967=100), during the two months ended in January, 1986. For the 12-month period ended in January, the local CPI-U rose 5.2 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.6 percent from November to January. The January level of 332.6 (1967=100) was 4.7 percent higher than in January, 1985.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: US & WASHINGTON DC AREA

US — WASH DC



Job Service . . .

• Labor Market Information

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

January 1986

	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	% Change From December 1985	% Change From January 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,678	3,486	4,284	+ 34.2	+ 9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,838	37,340	39,544	+ 4.0	- 1.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,579	35,664	35,851	- 0.2	- 0.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,300,044	$5,217,446	$5,065,025	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.97	$146.29	$141.28	+ 1.8	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	2,650	1,901	2,288	+ 39.4	+ 15.8
Number of Final Payments	1,017	940	1,075	+ 8.2	- 5.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,579	9,377	9,806	+ 12.8	+ 7.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	166	97	398	+ 71.1	- 58.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,621	2,943	4,449	- 10.9	- 41.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,649	3,014	4,043	- 12.1	- 34.5
Total Benefits Paid	$455,220	$512,003	$666,950	- 11.1	- 31.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.85	$169.87	$164.96	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Number of First Payments	120	86	299	+ 39.5	- 59.9
Number of Final Payments	103	97	114	+ 6.2	- 9.6
Total Beneficiaries	738	744	1,120	- 0.8	- 34.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	53	49	63	+ 8.2	- 15.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	633	710	872	- 10.8	- 27.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	495	558	685	- 11.3	- 27.7
Total Benefits Paid	$ 85,603	$ 96,532	$112,427	- 11.3	- 23.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.94	$173.00	$164.12	- 0.0	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	43	46	49	- 6.5	- 12.2
Number of Final Payments	37	34	187	- 6.9	-184.6
Total Beneficiaries	148	159	187	- 6.9	- 20.9
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,897	3,632	4,745	+ 34.8	+ 3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,092	40,993	44,865	+ 2.7	- 6.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,723	39,236	40,579	- 1.3	- 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,840,867	$5,825,981	$5,844,402	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$150.84	$148.49	$144.03	+ 1.6	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	2,813	2,033	2,636	+ 38.4	+ 6.7
Number of Final Payments	1,157	1,071	1,202	+ 8.0	- 3.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,465	10,280	11,113	+ 11.5	+ 3.2

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
January 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	400.68	418.47	393.86	37.1	39.0	38.5	10.80	10.73	10.23
Durable Goods	370.91	383.36	355.92	39.5	41.4	40.4	9.39	9.26	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	362.30	389.40	348.06	41.5	44.2	40.9	c/8.73	8.81	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	384.62	394.59	367.33	40.7	41.8	41.6	9.45	9.44	a/ 8.83
Other Durable Goods	362.32	370.93	348.98	37.9	40.1	39.3	a/ 9.56	9.25	8.88
Non-durable Goods	428.22	448.91	406.51	35.1	37.1	36.8	12.20	12.10	11.59
Food & Kindred Products	574.06	577.91	508.09	35.7	36.6	34.1	a/16.08	15.79	a/14.90
Printing & Publishing	419.15	455.40	443.96	32.9	36.2	36.6	12.74	12.58	12.13
Other Non-Durable Goods	369.27	319.71	299.41	43.7	41.2	39.5	a/ 8.45	7.76	7.58

Total Production Workers	January '86	December '85	January '85
	37,100	37,700	37,300

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.

NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark

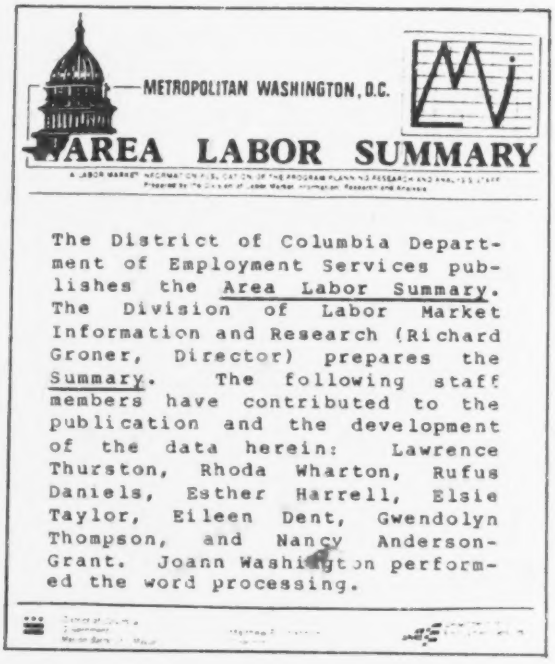
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	January 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	328.4	0.6	3.9
Washington Area	331.1	1.3	5.2
Food & Beverage	323.8	1.9	5.0
Housing	352.0	2.7	6.5
Apparel & Upkeep	218.3	- 7.1	1.4
Transportation	314.4	0.3	3.0
Medical Care	442.1	1.3	8.5
Entertainment	267.0	0.7	3.5
Other Goods & Services	336.7	1.1	6.2
Special Index:			
Energy b/	174.7	1.3	5.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.



The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

*"Washington D.C.
is the most
important city
in the world
and
we're proud of it."*

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

Write:

Curtis McClinton, Jr.
Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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